# The Bombay Gazette.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 38 0
——— including postage ..... „ 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town..... „ 20 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
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——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is* One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BENGAL.

DEATH.

COOKE—September 29th, at 57, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Robins William Cooke, Esq., M. R. C. S. L.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FERGUSSON—September 30th, at 121, Mount Road, Madras, the wife of R. Fergusson, Esq, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

WRONGHTON—September 26th, at "The Dingle," Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Chardine Wrongthton, C. a son.

DEATH.

REAMES—September 28th, at Lahore, of fever, Charles Pearson Mayne, son of Lieutenant P. T. Reames, 1st Battalion, 11th Regiment, aged 1 year and 4 months.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship[?] "ARABIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 4 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

| Up. | | | Down. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. | Oct. | | Oct. Nov. |
| Leave Bombay .... | 5 | & 19 | Leave Bussorah ..... | 23 & 6 |
| „ Kurrachee .... | 9 | 23 | „ Fao ..... | 26 6 |
| „ Guadur ..... | 10 | 24 | „ Bushire ..... | 28 8 |
| „ Muscat ..... | 13 | 27 | „ Linga ..... | 29 10 |
| „ B. Abbas ..... | 15 | 29 | „ B. Abbas ..... | 29 12 |
| „ Linga ..... | 16 | 30 | „ Muscat ..... | 31 14 |
| | Nov. | | | Nov. |
| „ Bushire ..... | 19 | 2 | „ Guadur ..... | 2 16 |
| „ Fao ..... | 20 | 3 | „ Kurrachee..... | 4 18 |
| Arrive Bussorah ..... | 21 | 4 | Arrive Bombay ..... | 7 21 |

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Fares from Bombay to | Rewas | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A |
| First Class ..... | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class..... | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 15 |
| Third Class..... | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 9 |

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHEARD.

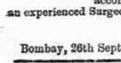
Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR LONDON.

(*To sail in January* 1869, *calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.*)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

FOR SALE, one teakwood built LIFE BOAT complete. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cargo per "STAG," now loading here for Mauritius, are requested to furnish the undersigned with particulars and values of their Goods on board the said Ship on 2nd instant, the date on which a fire occurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Stag."

Bombay, 5th October 1868.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 9th October, (instead of 2nd, as previously advertised), by order of Captain Power, on account of the concerned, in one or more lots as may be determined upon, the wreck of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying at anchor in Kurrachee harbour, including all Spars, Rigging, Fittings, and Stores of every description belonging thereto. For particulars apply to Messrs. McIVER & Co., Kurrachee, Agents for Captain Power, or here to WALLACE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 5th October 1868.

DAVID JOSEPH,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,

36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL

RAMLE in the environs of ALEXANDRIA,

An English Hotel in

EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

## WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, immediately, a large GODOWN to hold about 279 Puncheons of RUM. It should be near the Commissariat Stores. Dimensions and Rent to be communicated at once to the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 5th October 1868.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about 50 MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35, height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

Salaries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergeant Major ..... | £100 to £150 per annum. |
| Quarter-Master Sergeant.. | |
| District Sergeant Major..... | 84 „ |
| Sergeant ..... | 72 „ |
| Corporal ..... | 60 „ |
| Constable, 1st Class ..... | 48 „ |
| Constable, 2nd Class ..... | 36 „ |

*Allowances to each man.*—Barrack room accommodation for all single men is provided, as also for a limited number of married members of the Force. Medical attendance. Rations at the rate of 8d. per day, and Clothing. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N. C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3.

Applications to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/20th Regiment,
Inspector General of Police, Mauritius and Dependencies, or to the undersigned at the Shipping Office, Bombay.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Emigration Agent at Bombay for Mauritius Government.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1868.

NOTE.—None need apply, except discharged Soldiers of good character, and they must also be entitled to a passage from India at the expense of Government.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, at Matheran, Dr. Leith's BUNGALOW. For terms apply to Messrs VURJEEVUNDASS MAHDOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings

TO LET, at Mahableshwur, for the ensuing season, several furnished BUNGALOWS in splendid localities. For particulars apply to S. F. BOOMGARDT, at Messrs. Watson, Bogle, & Co.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. I. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOK of this Company will be CLOSED from this date until further notice.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, Rs. 1500 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after the 6th instant.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 5th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hair Brushes. | Flesh Gloves. |
| Nail Brushes | Chest Expanders. |
| Tooth Brushes. | Eau de Cologne. |
| Combs. | Violet Powder. |
| Corn Plasters. | Feeding Bottles. |
| Perfumery. | Court Plaster. |
| Sponges. | Filters. |
| Sponge Bags. | |

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

## NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen | ....11 | to 31 |
| BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks | .....16 „ | 18 |
| BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk | ....18 „ | 24 |
| BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks | .....16 „ | 20 |
| BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks | ..... „ | 16 |
| BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks | .....16 „ | 18 |
| BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks | .....15 „ | 24 |
| BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks | .....16 „ | 18 |
| BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks | .....28 „ | 44 |
| BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings | „ 3 „ | 4 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests | „ 3 „ | 5 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests | „ 4 „ | 5 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests | „ 4 „ | 5 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants | „ 6 „ | 8 |
| BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants | „ 7 „ | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants | „ 6 „ | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. | 2 „ | 3 |

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. | 50, 55, 60, | 65 0 |
| BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts | „ | 75 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each | ... | 10 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts | „ ..... | 10 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts | „ ..... | 10 8 |
| BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts | „ ..... | 12 8 |
| BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts | „ ..... | 70 0 |
| BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits | ..... | 25 0 |
| BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable | | 20 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits | ..... | 20 0 |
| THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material | ..... | 8 8 |

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars | .....Rs. 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium | ..... „ 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie | ..... „ 7 8 |
| BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic | ..... „ 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere | ..... „ 7 0 |
| BADHAM'S West End | ..... „ 7 0 |

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf | .....Rs. 4 0 |
| The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot | ..... „ 3 0 |
| The Royal Satin Spot | ..... „ 4 0 |

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Guyot's French Brace | .....Rs. 2 |
| Guyot's Leather Brace | ..... „ 3 |
| Guyot's West End | ..... „ 2 |
| The Royal Courier Bag | ..... „ 8 to 12 |
| The Best Silk Umbrellas | ..... „ 12 „ 16 |
| The Brighton Walking Stick | ..... „ 3 „ 7 |
| The Prize Cambric Handkerchief | ..... „ 18 „ 20 |
| The Prize Colored Cambric „ | ..... „ 14 „ 18 |
| The Hemmed Stitched „ | ..... „ 16 „ 18 |
| White Cambric Handkerchief | ..... „ 10 „ 16 |

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen | .....Rs. 14 to 20 |
| Gold Link Studs | ..... „ 16 „ 30 |
| Gold Collar Studs | ..... „ 6 „ 8 |
| Gold Shirt Studs | ..... „ 30 |
| Gold Scarf Rings | ..... „ 8 „ 12 |
| Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs | .. „ 2 „ 6 |

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

| | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| MILITARY Doe Gloves | per pair ..... | 1 8 |
| COLLARS Regent | „ ..... | 5 0 |
| COLLARS with Tie & Fancy | „ ..... | 5 0 |
| CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats | „ ..... | 5 0 |
| COTTON Socks White | „ ..... | 10 0 |
| COTTON Socks Colored | „ ..... | 10 0 |
| UNDER Vests Merino, each | ..... | 4 0 |
| TRAVELLING Suits | ..... | 20 0 |
| TRAVELLING Shirts | ..... | 6 8 |
| FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz. | ..... | 8 0 |
| OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's | ..... | 25 0 |
| OVERLAND CHAIRS | ..... | 10 0 |
| RUGS AND MAUDS | ..... | 16 0 |
| JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's" | ..... | 2 12 |

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS,

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

| | |
|---|---|
| Residents | Planters |
| Tourists | Contractors |
| Travellers | Mariners |
| Explorers | Yachtsmen |

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-Plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McLARE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

## NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG—Bombay. No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

Has just received a new Stock of Improved Albion Printing Presses.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Post folio size 16 by 11 inches | Rs. | 230 |
| Foolscap Broad size 19 by 4½ | „ „ | 325 |
| Demy 24 by 18 | „ „ | 460 |
| Royal 26 by 20½ | „ „ | 530 |
| Superior Royal 29 by 21 | „ „ | 575 |

For the convenience of Purchasers, each Press is supplied free of charge with 3 Parchments, 2 Blankets, 12 yards Girthing, 1 extra spring for head of Press, 2 pairs Press Points.

Iron Ink Tables to the various sizes of Presses.

Best Black Printing Ink.

Ink Roller Moulds of sizes.

Brass Rule Cutters.

Best Cast and Wrought Iron Chases of sizes.

Athol Press 19 by 26.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14 by 21 inches | Rupees | 130 |
| 27 by 18 | „ „ | 160 |
| 30 by 20 | „ „ | 185 |
| 33 by 22 | „ „ | 240 |
| 26 by 24 | „ „ | 300 |

Each Press is supplied free of charge with 2 Tympan Leather and 2 Scrapers.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

15 by 21, 12 by 15, 18 by 14, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 22 by 33, 20 by 28, 20 by 30, 24 by 32, 26 by 36, 28 by 42, &c., &c.

Prices vary from 2 as. 6 pies to 5 as. per lb.

Zinc Plates for Zincography, Demy and Royal size.

French Rollers for Lithographic Printing.

Ruling Machines with necessary fittings.

Ruling Ink, Red and Blue

Ruling Pen-making Machines.

Mill Board Cutting Machines.

Card Board Cutting Machines.

Perforating Machines, best Improved.

Numbering Machines.

Embossing Presses.

Variety of Binding Materials and Tools.

Glazed Boards 19 by 12.

Brass Rules in Cases Assorted.

Binding Cloth in Rolls of 36 yards each.

MR. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses, and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed Sole Agent for Western India.

Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. and K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

*Established in Bordeaux & London in* 1815, *& in India in* 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of Messes, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted Thase in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

| | | per doz. Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton | | | |
| Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded | ... Rs. 36 | 0 Rs. 19 | 8 |
| No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, | do... ... „ 25 | „ 14 | |
| „ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, | do... ... „ 22 | „ 12 | |
| „ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, | do... ... „ 18-8 | „ 10-8 | |
| „ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, | do... ... „ 17 | „ 10 | |
| „ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, | do... ... „ 15-8 | „ 9 | |
| „ 6—Medoc, White capsule | do... ... „ 13-8 | | |
| Sauterne, Red capsule, | do... ... „ 22 | | |

*Very choice* BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chambertin, Labelled and Branded | ..... | Rs. 32 |
| Nuits, | ditto ..... ..... | „ 26 |
| Macon, | ditto ..... ..... | „ 21 |
| Chablis, | ditto ..... ..... | „ 22 |

*The finest* CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded, | Rs. 36 | 0 Rs. | 19 8 |
| Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto „ | 32 | 0 „ | 17 8 |
| Good Sparkling „ ditto „ | 27 | 0 „ | 14 8 |

GERMAN WINES.

*Of our own Selection.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded | .....Rs. 36 | Rs. 19-8 |
| Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil | ..... „ 32 | „ 17-8 |
| Moselle Still, Marcobrunner | ..... „ 34 | „ ... |
| „ „ Braunberger, | do..... „ 25 | „ ... |
| Hock „ Johannisberger | do..... „ 42 | „ ... |
| „ „ Forster Traminer | ..... „ 34 | „ ... |
| „ „ Rudesheimer, | do. ..... „ 26 | „ ... |
| „ „ Hocheimer, | do ..... „ 23 | „ ... |

*Specially selected* SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amontillado, very choice and superior | .....Rs. 32 | 0 |
| Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale | ..... „ 28 | 0 |
| Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry | .. „ 22 | 0 |
| do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry | ..... „ 22 | 0 |
| do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry | „ 22 | 0 |
| do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine | ..... „ 18 | 8 |
| do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine | ... „ 15 | 8 |
| Marsala, Virgin | ..... „ 15 | 0 |
| Madeira, East India (one voyage) | ..... „ 33 | 0 |

PORTS.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine | ...Rs. 30 | 0 |
| 1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine | ..... „ 24 | 8 14-8 |
| 2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine | .. „ 18 | 9 |

SPIRITS.

*These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.*

| | Heart-shaped Labels. |
|---|---|
| Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule | ..... Rs. 32 |
| Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2—Yellow capsule | ... „ 25 |
| Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule | ..... „ 25 |
| Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | ..... „ 22 |
| Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality | ..... „ 21 |
| Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish | ..... „ 23 |
| „ Scotch | ..... „ 21 |
| Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | ..... „ 21 |

LIQUEURS.

*The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.*

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| Maraschino di Zara, best | ..... „ 40 | 22 0 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen | ..... „ 30 | 16 0 |
| Orange Bitters (the best) | ..... „ 20 | |

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them most economically from

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Nothing doing. Market quiet.

## DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

| | | | Per Candy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oomrawuttee / Ashte.. | .. | New .. .. | 225 to 228 |
| Broach... | ... | ... ... ... | 225 to 227 |
| Dholleras / Bhownuggur | .. | .. .. .. | 215 to 216 |
| Veeravul.. | .. | ... ... ... | 216 to 220 |
| Vingorla.. | .. | ... ... ... | 220 to 218 |
| Dharwar Sawginned | .. | .. .. .. | 218 to 220 |
| Khandeish.. | .. | .. .. .. | 218 to 220 |
| Barsee | | | |

Ready sales .....90 Candies.
Market rising.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 6.

Norman, Captain, 11th Madras Native Infantry, on leave, from Mahableshwur.
[illegible], 20th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
[illegible], 64th Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.
[illegible], Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH OCTOBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London...Cotton | £1 0s. 0d. | Nominal per ton. | |
| Liverpool...Cotton | £1 0s. 0d. | do. do. | |
| Liverpool...Cotton | £1 5s. 0d. | to £1 12s. 6d. do. | |
| Sce l .... | £0 17s. 6d. | to £1 0s. 0d. | |
| Overland...Cotton | £4 10s. 0d. | per 40 cubic feet | |
| China... Sailing vessel. Cotton | Rs. 2 to 3 | per bale nominal. | |
| China... Steamer do. | Rs. 4 to 6 | per bale. | |
| China... Opium | Rs 13 to 20 | per chest. | |
| Calcutta...Salt | Rs. 2 to 3 | per ton. | |
| Mauritius Gram | Rs. 0 12 0 | per bag. | |

ARRIVAL.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 6 | City of Parish ... | Jack ..... | Glasgow, July 7. |

DEPARTURE.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 6 | Kate Gregory .... | Laurenzen .. | Moulmein. |

The ship *Empress*, Ellis, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
S. S. *Arabia*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
S. S. *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GUADER, 5TH, 9-40 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Sind" leaving for Muscat.

GALLE, 5TH, 7-30 A.M.—Mail steamer "Surat," from Calcutta, anchored.

## CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 30 City of Tanjore..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Ganges..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Dallam Tower .... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Canadian ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Pierre ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Pride of Canada.. | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Asiatic..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 30 India (s).....J. Templeton ..S. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 30 Bengal (s) ..... .....Bombay.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 6TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, wind S. W., ther. 84.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6TH, 11-45 A.M.—Cable right to Fao, Turkish line right to Consta ntinople, Persian line interrupted to Tabreez, Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 4th, via Russia 4th. None received from Egypt. Bhoosawul, 6th, 1-30 P.M., communication to Nagpore.

INDO-EUROPEA TELEGRAPH.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 13th September.

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee ..... | 5 52 | 0 11 |
| „ Calcutta ..... | 29 10 | 7 30 |
| „ Madras ..... | 25 54 | 18 3 |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.


NOW READY, PART III. OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867 :—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings.
Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads.
New Main thoroughfares.
Constructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Cutchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Borce Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Null Bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belasis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME :—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Rs. 12 per annum.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for three or six months, a GODOWN to accommodate about 800 Packages. Apply to "N.," Office of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND, GRUYERE CHEESE, at Rs. 1-2 per lb.—CASH. J. NEUBERG.

WE have THIS DAY admitted MR. RUNCHORDASS MEGJEE a PARTNER in our FIRM M. GHELLA & Co.
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

HEGT AND WYTENHORST, SHIP CHANDLERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, RANGOON, with a Branch Firm under the name of HEGT & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, BASSEIN.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF PARIS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Paris."
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of JUMNADASS and DAVIDASS.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the remaining ASSETS of the Estate.
Tenders may be sent in up to the 20th instant for the whole or any portion of the Assets.
Particulars may be learned on application to MR. JOHN MACFARLANE, at his Office No. 5, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Ship "WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN" from Liverpool. The CUSTOMARY fifteen days having expired,—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "William Fairbairn," from Liverpool are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain ALLAN will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Allan, Ship "Wm. Fairbairn."
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 5th October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that Parsee JEWANJEE BHOYJEE COOPER has contracted and agreed to sell to JAMSETJEE COWASJEE DUBASH, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with the House built thereon, situate near Golawada Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 97 square yards and formerly assessed under No. 15, but now assessed under No. 17, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 471, and bounded as follows :—namely, on the east by a Public Passage, on the west by the Public Street called Golawada Street, on the north by the house of the late Dinbaeo, daughter of Dadabhoy Jewanjee Gandee, and on the south by the house of Hormusjee Framjee Metha. Any person or persons having any claim or claims on the above property either by inheritance, gift, lease, mortgage, or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, in Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.—Dated this 6th day of October 1868.
[KEIR, PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1869.

BOUND IN CLOTH.
OCTAVO, 7½ by 4½ inches.

| | Cash. Rs | Credit. Rs as. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 8.—1 Day in a page with Sunday ..... | 4 6 | 4 14 |
| No. 9.—2 Days in a page with Sunday... | 3 12 | 4 2 |
| No. 10.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ..... | 3 0 | 3 6 |
| No. 11.—3 Days in a page without Sunday | 2 12 | 3 0 |

SMALL OCTAVO, 6 by 3¾ inches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 12.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ... | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| No. 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page with Sunday ..... | 2 12 | 3 0 |

SMALL LONG OCTAVO, 7½ by 3¼ inches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 14.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ... | 2 8 | 2 14 |

ROUGH DIARIES.
IN LIMP BOARDS, INTERLEAVED WITH BLOTTING PAPER.
FOLIO, 13 by 8½ inches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 31.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages. | 1 10 | 1 14 |
| No. 32.—A Week in a page ..... | 1 4 | 1 6 |

QUARTO, 10 by 8 inches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 33.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages. | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| No. 34.—A Week on a page..... | 1 2 | 1 4 |

OCTAVO, 8 by 4½ inches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 35.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages. | 1 2 | 1 4 |

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LARGE 18mo., 5 by 3¼ inches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages. | 1 12 | 2 0 |

LARGE, 32mo., 3½ by 2½ inches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages. | 1 4 | 1 8 |

SMALL 18mo., 4½ by 3 inches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages. | 1 12 | 2 0 |

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JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) receive by every Mail large accessions to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most ELEGANT NOVELTIES, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.
The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

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Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

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Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain; to take One, Two, or Four Portraits.

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Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring, and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

| Ladies' | Gentlemen's |
|---|---|
| Diamond. | Diamond. |
| Guard. | Signet. |
| Jewelled Guard. | Scarf. |
| Wedding. | Scarf Slide. |

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, PAREL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 10th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their New Auction Mart, when they will submit for sale,—
An Invoice of very handsome Bohemian Glass, Gilt and colored Hanging Chandeliers and Table Candelebras of 3-4-6 and 12 lights, and of very elegant designs, suitable for the approaching Deevalee illumination, also a case of very handsome German Silver Plated Carriage Lamps.
Also an Invoice of Thomas Tucker and Son's celebrated Hanging Argand Chandeliers of 4-5 and 6 Lights, Pairs of elegant 12 and 14 inch Hanging Argand Lamps with double Chimneys and Drops, very large sized Panoramic Bells, handsome Looking Glasses and Pictures in gilt Frames, Ellwood's superior Air Chamber Gentlemen's Hats, Brown and Jamanel Leather Portmanteaus, Brussels Carpet Bags, Drab and Black Felt Hats, a few dozen Umbrellas, a few dozen of Eau de Cologne, superior Linen Bath Towels; Confectionery by Emmett and Morton, a set of plated new Single Harness, a splendid Rosewood Cottage Piano by Thomas Jacobs, an Oakwood Harmonium, Blackwood Furniture, such as single and double Dump Cots a large new Teakwood do., Teakwood Sofas, Chairs, Writing Tables and Office Presses, a large Blackwood Bagatelle Table on stand, Carved Blackwood round and other tables, Chairs Conversation Couches with damask and spring, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Presses and Cupboards, Meat Safes, Dressing Glasses. A Letter sized Copying Press on stand by Mordan, and a variety of other articles.
AT 4 P.M.
An English-built light 4 seated Waggonette, in excellent condition.
A do. do. Miniature Brougham, with circular glass front by Thomas Startin.
A do. do. Self-driving Phaeton, by Andrews, of Southampton.
Three Second-hand Shigrams.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
The following Wines, Spirits, and Beer, namely :—
Tennent's English Bottled Best Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints.
Do. do. do. do. Porter.
Allsopp's do. do. in Quarts.
Aitkin's do. do. in do.
Worthington's do. in Pints.
Henressey's Brandy.
Pinet Castillon's Brandy.
Graham's Superior Port.
English Bottled do. in cases of one dozen.
Cutler's fine Sherry.
Crabbie's Ginger Wine.
Finest Sparkling Moselle.
Medoc St. Julien's Claret.
BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Byculla, Parell Road, 6th October, 1868.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 0-8 (Eight Annas) per Share will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, and on every following FRIDAY during the same hours.
JOHN A. J. SHAW,
Bombay, 30th September 1868. Liquidator.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

CONTENTS :—
MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Parneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
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## POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 10th O t., at 2 P.M ; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

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| Saturday ..October | 10 | Saturday ...Nov. | 21 |
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| „ .... „ | 31 | „ ..... „ | 12 |
| „ .... „ | 7 | „ .... „ | 19 |
| „ .... „ | 14 | „ .... „ | 26 |


BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.
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*The Course of Instruction comprises* :—

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| Holy Scripture. | Geography, Political and Physical. |
| English Grammar and Composition. | Map-Drawing. |
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| History. | Latin. |
| | Marathi. |

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.
FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
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D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*
The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.



# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1868.


THE great work on which the Indian Law Commissioners are engaged, that of providing a body of substantive Law for India, proceeds with steady progress; their labours are admirably aided by the accomplished jurist who sits in the Council of the Government of India, and whose business it is to give practical effect by legislation in this country to the principle and substance of the measures they recommend. The first fruits of the Commissioners' labours were seen in "The Indian Succession Act," which became law some four years ago, but which in the matter of intestate succession was "inapplicable to Hindoos and Mahomedans, and the Indian Legislature further exempted Budhists from its operations." Their second report dealt with the important subjects of contracts in general, of the sale of moveable property, of indemnity and guarantee, of bailment, of agency and partnership; and the complete measure, as recommended by the Commissioners to be made law in this country as the law of contracts, was made public in the *Gazette of India*, by Mr. Maine, more than twelve months ago. The proposed Indian Bill for a law of contracts, now under the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, by the clearness and simplicity of its arrangement, and for its comprehensive character, will, when it becomes law, form, perhaps, the most complete substantive code, on the large and most important subject of which it treats, that at present exists in any country. Notwithstanding its importance to the great trading interests of India, and though the Bill has been published for more than twelve months, public attention has hardly been directed to it, and we question whether there be a single merchant in Bombay who has taken the trouble to read it. In such circumstances it is fortunate for the country that a body of the ablest jurists in England, themselves for the most part thoroughly conversant with the practice of law, as well as being intimately acquainted with its principles, should have been appointed by the Crown to prepare what the circumstances of India require and that we have still in the Council of India so competent a person as Mr. Maine, to assist the Indian Legislature in giving practical effect to their suggestions.

When the proposed Indian Contract Law was published last year, and Mr. Maine told the public that he had omitted from his bill nine sections that were contained in the Commissioners' draft, very few persons can have realised the importance of those sections in themselves, or the equally important questions raised by their omission. Sections 51 to 59 of the Commissioners' draft refer to the subject of "the specific performance of contracts," and they were removed by Mr. Maine from their proper place in the body of the draft and published as an appendix to his own bill for two reasons; the first, because in his view, their proper place was in a code or law of procedure, rather than in a bill of substantive law; and, second, that the sections themselves, in his opinion, "needlessly raised an irritating political question"—that is, the sections referring to specific performance, in so far as they deal with cultivating contracts, provided that "injunctions shall not be granted to restrain the breach of engagements relating to the cultivation of land, or the growing of particular crops." This practically deals with certain phases of the vexed indigo contract system, and disallows a remedy for certain classes of those contracts which caused, some eight years ago, so much ill feeling between planters and cultivators. Mr. Maine, in his "statement of objects and reasons" put the matter so decorously, that no outside observer could have fancied there was anything amiss behind the scenes. But an interesting Parliamentary Return to an address of the House of Commons, giving "copies of papers showing the present position of the question of a Contract Law for India," reveals a very different aspect of affairs.

Mr. Maine, in a note intended for the Council of India, dated 15th July 1867, explains unreservedly why he objected to Sections 51 to 59 of the Commissioners' draft remaining in the bill. "Having committed myself," he says, "in conjunction with Sir H. Harrington, and with the concurrence of the last Governor General, to a very different view of the law of specific performance, I could not with honour propose such an enactment on the subject as appears to commend itself to the Commissioners. * * * * * * * The effect of attempting to make these sections law would be to put a perfectly needless and useless affront on the European community. It is true that the section of even the indigo planters is a small one; still the old quarrels have left traces behind them, and the whole unofficial community would consider itself attacked, and the contest would be entered into without any sort of object." Sir John Lawrence replies to this note in a considerate and temperate manner, but with a very decided view of a very opposite character. He appreciates the circumstances under which Mr. Maine is unwilling to support the "vexed" sections, but with deference considers the proper course to introduce the bill as drafted by the Commissioners; even if he "objected to these clauses on their merits, he would equally consider he was bound to adopt this course," and after an able statement of his views in opposition to Mr. Maine, in reference to the opinions of the latter on the specific performance clauses as drafted in his proposed Code of Procedure, and in reference to the evils of the old indigo system, the Governor-General concludes,—"I cannot admit that it can fairly be considered that the retention of the clauses which have been drafted by the Commissioners, and which Mr. Maine proposes now to omit, would be to put an affront on the European community. What we do in this case we do because it has been proved by experience that such precautions are necessary to guard a particular class from oppression to which they are by circumstances especially exposed." Mr. Maine continues to persist in his own views: on the 23rd July, he again minutes,—"My contention is that the sections are in their wrong place. A civil code of contract embodies the answer to the question, 'What is a contract?' A code of procedure in contract contains the reply to the question, 'In what mode shall a contract be enforced?' My opinion is clear as to the code in which the rules of specific performance ought to be set forth." Two days afterwards Mr. Maine says he is willing to change the form of the bill, "partly out of deference to the strong feeling which appears to be entertained by His Excellency the Viceroy, partly because I do not wish to deprive the country any longer of the great boon which will be conferred on it by the mere publication of those parts of the bill which define and describe contracts," and other reasons we need not detail. The Governor-General again observes —"The objection of Mr. Maine to those sections forming part of the substantive law appears to me to be quite a technical one, and ought not to have weight with us. And if his authority on such a question is entitled to much consideration, so is that of the Commissioners also. * * * While I see no objection to specific performance clauses in a contract law for India as a general rule, I consider that exceptions, such as the Commissioners have made, are just and reasonable, and such as circumstances demand in India." The controversy continued, and other members of the Governor General's Council mingled in it, but not on the merits; at length it was decided in August 1867 to submit the points in dispute to the Secretary of State. When this was decided, Mr. Maine remarks in the second of two very able and interesting minutes, which we have not space at present to analyse, "The misfortune of differing from the Indian Law Commissioners on a point of law, and from the Governor-General on a point of policy, does not often happen to me. But as my opinion is strong, and as my position, owing to passages in the past history of the question is somewhat peculiar, I have thought it right to maintain my position." When the papers reached the Secretary of State, he handed them over to the Commissioners for their opinion and report. The Commissioners, acknowledging the receipt of the various papers on the 18th December last, deliver their opinions on the points brought before them in the following terms :—

We find that in the papers referred to us two questions are discussed with respect to the omitted sections :—
First, whether the subject of them, namely, the enforcement of the specific performance of contracts, properly belongs to Substantive Law or to the Law of Procedure.
Secondly, whether the law proposed in those sections is fit to be enacted.
Upon the first question, we entertain no doubt that the proper place for the clauses relating to the specific performance of contracts is in the Code of Substantive Law and not in the Code of Procedure.
To enforce the specific performance of some contracts is impossible; of others, is inexpedient. It is the province of the Code of Substantive Law to define the rights and liabilities of parties arising out of their contracts, and in so doing to specify what contracts may and what shall not be specifically enforced. This is no part of procedure. The proper province of procedure is to point out the mode by which effect is to be given to rights already defined, and not itself to define those rights.
In like manner the Penal Code, which is Substantive Law, defines and classifies offences and assigns the appropriate punishments, but leaves the rest to the Code of Criminal Procedure.
The defining and classifying the contracts to which the enforcement of specific performance is an incident, is a branch of Substantive Law, exactly as the defining and classifying of offences to which capital punishment applies is also a branch of it.
Accordingly the New York Code puts specific performance in the Code of Substantive Law and not in the Code of Procedure. So also in Mr. Austin's work, and in Mr. Justice Story's Treatise on Jurisprudence specific performance is treated as a part of Substantive Law, not of Procedure.
To proceed to the second question. We see no reason to think that the omitted sections are either wrong in principle or inexpedient, or that there is anything in them which ought to be struck out or to be altered.
What is alleged against them as a fault is in effect that under them specific performance cannot, in cases of contracts for cultivation, be enforced by the imprisonment of the contracting cultivator.
In framing our rules we considered, first, the principle of the English law, and then how far it was applicable to India, and how far, if at all, it ought to be modified.
The general principle of the English law of specific performance is that the Court decrees specific performance where there is a single simple act to be done by the defendant, and the Court can at the same time give him that which he contracted for; or where there is some act about to be done by the defendant which he has contracted not to do, and which he may be ordered to abstain from doing. In the exercise of this jurisdiction the Courts in England have refused to deal with any matter which required a succession of Acts, or the exercise of skill, or the application of personal labour.
The Commissioners adopted this principle, and endeavoured by the rules they framed to make it free from the ambiguity with which, in some particular cases usually treated as exceptions, the English Court of Chancery has encumbered it.
Experience has taught the English Courts to be very cautious in the exercise of this extraordinary jurisdiction, and we see nothing in the circumstances of India to make it expedient that the Courts of that country should be entrusted with powers larger than those exercised by our own Judges, and not given, so far as we are informed, to the Courts of other countries. To this opinion we have given effect in framing the omitted sections. The rules of law which they embody are founded on principles of jurisprudence which we believe to be of universal application, and which in our judgment will be found the most equitable and beneficial for all classes of the inhabitants of India, and they are recommended by us for that reason alone.

It will thus be seen that on two points of the highest importance connected with the subject of a contract law for India, raised by Mr. Maine, the judgment of the Commissioners is against him on both. Who are the Commissioners? our readers may ask.—They are, Lord Romilly, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Robert Lowe, Mr. Justice Lush, Mr. J. M. Macleod, and Mr. W. M. James; names that carry most deserved weight on any question bearing on the principles of law and equity. The judgment of the Commissioners on the point as to whether the enforcement of specific performance of contracts properly belongs to substantive law or to the law of procedure will find, we are inclined to believe, general acceptance. On the point as to whether the law proposed in the controverted sections is fit to be enacted, there will be far less unanimity of opinion. We are inclined to think the views of Mr. Maine have not received the consideration they deserve, though in the face of the decision of the Commissioners they will doubtless be forced to give way.

## ADVANCE OF THE HAZARA FORCE
### ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE ENEMY.

(SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ABBOTTABAD, 5TH OCTOBER.

THE First Brigade, after an engagement with the enemy, has occupied Chittabut on the crest of the Black Mountain. The Second Brigade is four miles below Chittabut. The enemy were driven from the first position without loss.

Last night the enemy attacked the bivouac of the First Brigade, when two native soldiers were killed and seven wounded. Three men were wounded to-day.

ABBOTTABAD, 5TH OCT., 4 P. M.

The commanding officer at Agror writes that the General last night recalled Vaughan's Brigade to join Bright's Brigade. The two brigades now form one column. A great deal of firing has been heard here to-day between ten o'clock and noon. We could see the smoke of the guns and the bursting of the shells. We also saw the infantry advancing along the crest of the hill.

ABBOTTABAD, 6TH OCTOBER, 9-50 A. M.

Yesterday evening the First Brigade took Machai, the highest peak and key of the Black Mountain, without loss.

IN referring to the death of Mrs. Oliphant at Poona, the "Guzerat Mitra" says—"She was, we believe, the first lady in Guzerat who introduced the happy usage of opening and causing to open free and friendly intercourse between English and native ladies, however few,—a noble and useful example which was subsequently followed by several English ladies, among whom we may mention Mrs. Sheppard and Mrs. Hope. Nothing undoubtedly can repair the loss sustained by Mr. Oliphant, but perhaps he may feel some comfort in knowing that he has the sympathy of many of us in having so prematurely been deprived of so good and so wise a wife."

WE hear that a general court-martial will assemble at Barrackpore on the 2nd instant, for the trial of Assistant Surgeon J. H. White, attached to the 9th Regiment N. I. The following officers have been detailed for duty upon the Court, from the Presidency :—Lt.-Colonel Mc.-Mullin, 1st N. I.; Lt.-Colonel Watson, B. S. C.; Lt.-Colonel Oakes, 2nd N. I.; Major Hackett, 26th Cameronians; Major Nedham, 1st N. I.; Major Dawson, 5-25th R. A.; Capt. Collins, 26th Cameronians; Capt. Hale, 26th Cameronians; and Capt. Tilford, 2-60th Rifles. Major Nedham, S. C., will conduct the trial as Deputy Judge Advocate General.—*Englishman, Oct.* 1.

WE hear that, in consequence of the recent increase of work in the Secretariat of the Government of the N. W. Provinces, the Supreme Government, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, has sanctioned an increase of the salary of the Secretary from Rs 36 000 to Rs. 40,000 per annum.—*Indian Daily News, Oct.* 1.

IT is said that the Lord Bishops of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras have respectively recommended to the Government of India that the period of service which entitles Chaplains to retiring pensions, may be reduced from 25 to 15 years, or assimilated to that of judicial and educational officers, and that they may be permitted to remain in service even after that period if they deem fit to do so, and not be compelled to retire when superannuated. The Government of India has referred the case to the favourable consideration of the Home Government.—*Ibid.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUMSDEN, at present at Simla, should he ever return to the Deccan, on the expiration of the one month for which he has leave, is not likely to remain much longer in command of the Hyderabad Contingent. The gallant Brigadier's turn for promotion to Major General is at hand, and he is known to be desirous of more active employment than the hitherto quiet, though eminently important duties of his Hyderabad charge have afforded him. The gallant Brigadier is, perhaps, the first Frontier strategist and tactician alive, while in personal knowledge of Affghanistan and the Punjab frontier, and their tribes and clans, he is second to none.—*Ibid.*

AN English officer, while out shooting about twelve miles from Rawul Pindee on the 24th instant, was robbed and violently assaulted by some natives.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 30.

THE many friends of Colonel Olpherts, v. c., and he has many in India—will be delighted to learn that he is to be presented with a sword of honor at a public dinner in Armagh. The "Belfast News Letter," referring to the intended presentation, says "the county and city of Armagh are going to honor themselves by honoring a distinguished soldier, Colonel Olpherts, v. c., c. b., a native of their county

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[FROM REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

LONDON, 2nd OCTOBER, NOON.

As stated, has been made to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt at Cairo by dropping a barbed ball on his carriage. The Viceroy fortunately escaped uninjured. The perpetrator of the outrage is unknown.

Lord Napier of Magdala has been visiting Lord Palmerston, and has been entertained at Broadlands by the Mayor and Corporation of Romsey.

The inhabitants of Madrid have elected a Council under Senor Amapte by universal suffrage. The whole of Spain has not joined the rebellion.

General Novalicher of the Royalist army has died of the wounds which he received in the late action near Cordova.

### MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LONDON, 3RD OCTOBER.

Mr. Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents in which he reviews the conservative administration of the past two years, and declares that the Army and Navy are in an efficient condition. He reaffirms his determination to offer an uncompromising hostility to the policy of Mr. Gladstone and his party, which he believes to be dangerous to the Constitution, to the Protestant religion, to liberty, and to the security of property. He is moreover of opinion that it leads to the establishment of Romish supremacy in the British Empire.

Great preparations are being made at Alexandria for a review on the occasion of Lord Napier of Magdala's arrival with the Star of India for the Viceroy of Egypt.

Andrew Halliday, Esq., has been gazetted a Member of the Council India *vice* Mr. Charles Mills who has resigned.

The homeward Bombay mail of the 15th ult. reached Suez on the 2nd inst.

## PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 11TH SEPT.

The prolonged stay of the Count and Countess of Girgenti in this region, is exciting the comments of those who profess to see farther into a millstone than other people, some inferring that the Emperor is about to break with Victor Emmanuel (the Count being the half-brother of Bombalino), and others regarding the imperial attentions to the young pair as intended merely to vex the Count de Chambord, who can hardly be expected to see his cousin accepting the hospitality of the Bonapartes. The most probable explanation of the visit is entirely overlooked, viz. the affection of the Empress for everything Spanish, including Queen Isabella and her family; and the special gratification she may be supposed to feel at receiving, as her guests, the daughter and son-in-law of her former sovereign. Moreover, the attentions really paid to the young pair appear to have amounted only to a day's entertainment at Fontainebleau, comprising a drive in the forest, a dinner, a *curée* by torchlight, and a theatrical entertainment. The young pair have not been lodged at the palace, but have been staying at the Spanish embassy in this city, where they have passed the latter part of their honeymoon in sightseeing, shopping, and receiving such Spaniards as have wished to pay their respects to them.

The imperial family of Russia has had its feelings severely tried by the extraordinary freak of the Emperor's nephew, the young Duke of Leuchtenberg, the bosom friend of the Czar's eldest son, who has persisted, in spite of counsels and threats, in committing bigamy with a married niece of Prince Gortschakoff, separated, some years ago, but not divorced, from an uncongenial husband. Every means, short of imprisonment, seems to have been resorted to by the Czar to prevent the perpetration of this scandalous affair; but the enamoured pair contrived to elude the vigilance of their friends, and fled to Vienna, where they have gone through with a marriage-ceremony which, evidently, could be nothing more than a mere form. The brother of the Duke also outraged his august relatives, some months ago, by marrying an actress; just as has been done, of late, by two or three of the Austrian archdukes.

While most of the "stars" of the operatic and theatrical worlds are reaping glory and a rich harvest of something more substantial in the provinces, and in other capitals, the "impresario" of Paris are busily recruiting for the coming winter. Though la Patti is still expected to give us two years more of her "airs and graces," the musical public has ceased to count upon her; and Nilsson, Tietjens, and Kellogg—three charming "cantatrices" now in the zenith of their powers and renown,—may be considered likely to be the leading favourites for some time to come. Great expectations, however, are excited by the approaching "debut" of Miss Minnie Hauck, a native of New York, and pupil of Wartel of this city, whose friends anticipate for her, both as singer and as actress, a success that is to throw all her rivals into the shade. Mlle. Ricci (daughter and niece of the brothers Ricci, authors of the charming "buffa" operetta of "Crispino la Comare" which had such a run here two seasons ago) is also engaged for the French opera here; and Mme. de Murska, prima donna at the Imperial Opera of Vienna, is to appear, for the first time, at the Italian Opera. The other Lyric theatres of the capital are equally busy. The Opera Comique is to bring out a three-act "opera buffa," "The Corricolo," the composition of one of our most promising young composers, M. Poise, an opera by Flotow (so widely known as the composer of "Martha," and, it is understood, a new opera by the perennially young and verdant Auber, whose list of works promises to be as inexhaustible as his brilliant. Rossini, who seems to feel very little remorse of conscience for all the years of silence to which he has condemned his incomparable muse, takes, at all events, a very warm interest in many of the rising musicians, encourages musical talent wherever he finds it, and bestows the most valuable and sympathetic counsel and criticism on the young composers who are fortunate enough to secure his friendly attention. The two series of popular concerts that have come to occupy so important a place in the good graces of the dilettanti of Paris, are making arrangements which seem to promise a season fully as successful as the last.

The cultivation of the delightful art of singing (thanks to the incessant exertions of the founders of the innumerable choral societies of the continent, and especially of the three generations of apostles of the vocal art, whose labours have culminated in the admirable method of the Chevé school) is obtaining an extension here, and in the other continental countries, which is leaving England very far behind. A grand competition of the Singing Societies of France, Orpheonists, Sons of Apollo, and Chevé choirs—has just taken place here, and with the most brilliant success; the Chevé choirs, as usual, carrying off the highest honours in scientific attainment, and in the perfect ease with which they write down, on the instant, the most difficult and intricate musical dictations, and sing, at sight, the most elaborate compositions. A similar competition was held a few days ago in Vienna; another, on a [redacted] scale, but with very brilliant results, at the camp of Chalons, in presence of the Emperor and Prince Imperial. The Chevé method is now officially introduced, to the exclusion of all others into the regimental singing schools, and in all the public schools of France. The results of this method of teaching so far surpass anything that can be accomplished with the ordinary system of teaching that they must be seen in order to be believed. By its aid, pupils of any age of ordinary intelligence, ignorant even of reading and writing, are enabled, in the course of six months, to sing at sight, alone, or in chorus, any vocal music, however difficult, and to write down correctly, and sing on the instant, the most intricate and difficult musical dictation. The science of music being the same, no matter the sort of tuition by which it is imparted, the peculiarity of the system in question consists in the manner in which the facts of that science are analysed and explained, and the admirable series of vocal exercises by which the eye, ear, and voice, of even the most uneducated pupils are so thoroughly trained as to enable them to sing at sight with the same ease and rapidity as one reads the columns of a newspaper, and to write the most difficult musical dictation as quickly, easily, and correctly, as one writes a letter. The acquisition of this admirable skill is greatly facilitated, in the commencement of the training, by the use of cyphers, instead of the ordinary musical notation, subsequently the two modes of representing the elements of the gamut are employed, indifferently, by the pupils. It is greatly to be wished that this admirable system, and a more general effort to propagate the art of singing, could be introduced into the educational mechanism of Anglo-Saxon communities.

A venerable looking old gentleman, with a long white beard, wearing an Oriental costume, much given to haunting the public libraries in the morning, and generally to be seen taking an airing in an open carriage of an afternoon in the Bois de Boulogne,—this exotic gentleman, tall, grave, urbane, but silent and seemingly alone in the world, was known by sight to "all Paris," and his recent disappearance from his accustomed haunts being followed by a report of his death, has made us all feel that a familiar "feature" of the motionless company at the Imperial Library, and of the moving crowd of the Champs Elysées, will henceforth be missing. The mystery which had hitherto surrounded this Parisian notoriety has now been cleared up. The Professor of Oriental Literature at the College of France has satisfied public curiosity by publishing an account of the personage in question, derived chiefly from the "Rouzet-Sefa," or official records of the Persian Empire, from which it appears that, "in the year 1219 of the Hegira (A. D. 1802) the Shah sent an Embassy to Bombay, where the Envoy, Hadji-khalil Khan Kazbini, was received with great consideration. This was the period when, as may be remembered, Napoleon I. meditated an expedition against England, whom he proposed to attack, in India, passing through Persia. Two hundred soldiers of the Company's army were given as a guard of honour to the mission, which was lodged in the most splendid palace of the city. Unfortunately the servants of the Ambassador, in seeking to amuse themselves, shot some birds (adjutants) considered sacred by the Hindoos. A disturbance occurred; and words soon led to blows. The Minister, who had seen from his window what passed, tried to interpose; when a bullet, probably not intended for him, killed him on the spot. On receipt of the news, the Governor-General of India has tened to send a representative to the Court of Teheran, to declare that he had remained neutral in the affair. The Shah believed the statement, and allowed the matter to be compromised between the Company and the family of the deceased. All was arranged in a friendly manner, and the Indian Government undertook to pay a certain sum to the son of the Ambassador. This child was no other than Ismail Khan, the Persian who has lately died in this city; and who, for so many years, had received a pension of £1,000 a year from England."

The imperial library of this city, the largest in Europe, possesses 1,100,000 printed volumes, and 80,000 MSS. The library of the Arsenal has 200,000 volumes, and 5,800 MSS.; that of St. Geneviése, 155,000 volumes and 2,000 MSS.; the Magazine Library 150,000 volumes and 4,000 MSS.; that of the Sorbonne 80,000 volumes and 900 MSS.; that of the Hotel de Ville, 65,000 volumes. The total number of volumes contained in all the public libraries of France Great Britain than in France; the possession of books, and the habit of reading them, being the rule across the Channel, whereas here they are the exception. The public libraries of Spain, strange to say, are exceedingly rich and extensive, but little used; those of Italy contain 4,150,000 volumes, consisting mostly of very valuable old works, treating of ecclesiastical matters, with a very slight admixture of modern literature. Those of Austria contain 2,488,000 volumes, of Prussia 2,040,000, of Russia 852,000, of Bavaria 1,268,500, of Belgium 510,000. The public library at Brunswick has just been enriched with one of the most curious collections ever got together, viz., 40,000 play bills of all countries, including a considerable number of the last century, and a series of programmes of itinerant theatres, which are even more curious than the others. The donor, Major Hanepler, has been twenty years in collecting this singular gathering. The total contents of the libraries of Europe amount, in round numbers, to about twenty millions of volumes. One of the most interesting collections of Paris is the extensive and highly curious gathering of all manner of old things known as the Cluny Museum, and which, originally formed, and bequeathed to the State, by the late renowned antiquarian, M. du Sommerard, is constantly being increased by purchases and gifts. One of the latest acquisitions made by this very curious establishment—so fittingly located in the old Abbey of Cluny, itself the lineal descendant of a Roman Thermes, portions of whose mountainous masonry are incorporated into the present buildings—is that of three copper-plates, worn very thin, and covered with indentations, which have been taken from the tombs of the French kings at St. Denis. On the first are the words, "Here lies the body of Louise Elisabeth of France, daughter of Louis XV." On the second, "Beneath is the body of Marie Adelaide of Savoie, wife of Louis Dauphin, mother of Louis XV." On the third, "Here lies the body of Louis XIV., by the Grace of God King of France and of Navarre, who died at his Palace of Versailles on the 1st September, 1715." But who could guess where these plates have been found? In the shop of a petty dealer in old iron; and they still bear the marks of the nails which held them together as a sauce-pan!

The fine autumnal sunshine is sending crowds of those who, for one reason or another, remain in Paris all the year, to the annual festivities held by the neighbouring towns in honour of their patron saints. The fête of St. Cloud, one of the most popular of these, came off last week in all its glory of shootings, merry-go-rounds, lotteries, shows and stalls. That of "the Lodges," still very curious and characteristic, though shorn of most of its ancient splendour, is just drawn to its close, having kept the old Forest of St. Germain in a state of feasting, driving, and racket, for three days. Thirty years ago the drinking on this occasion reached 10,000 bottles of wine, as many of beer, 1,200 bottles brought by the visitors themselves. The official record of the consumption this year gives 9,000 bottles of wine, 1,250 bottles of beer, 330 bottles of brandy, 320 bottles of cider, 2,500 fowls, 12,000 lbs. of butcher's meat, and 1,600 fr. of cakes and pastry.

Queen Victoria, her family and suite, reached this city yesterday morning at 11 A. M. and left for England. The Royal party came by the imperial train sent for Her Majesty to the frontier by the Emperor. Lord Lyons was in waiting at the Paris terminus to receive his sovereign, who took a few hours' rest at the Embassy, and drove in an open carriage with the royal children, Lord Lyons, and the ladies in waiting, to St. Cloud, where they remained two hours; dined at the Embassy at eight, and then left for England.

## AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

*15th Sept.*—It is a well known fact that the assistance in counsel and money tendered by Beebee Marwareed, wife of the late Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan, was the chief means of raising her husband to the Cabul throne. While Afzul Khan was a prisoner of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, she supplied Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan with money to enable them to obtain the release of her husband, and finally succeeded in all her intrigues at Cabul (which in those days was ruled by Wully Mahomed, then the Governor, on behalf of Shere Ally Khan) and abroad. Now that Shere Ally has been restored to power again, he has, after the performance of the mourning ceremonies of the dead Sirdars, directed his attention to take revenge from this lady, who has been the sole cause of his late misfortunes and calamities. The Ameer therefore this day appointed a guard of sowars to watch the house of Beebee Marwareed, with directions that no one should be allowed access to the residence of the lady. Her *Goomashtas* at Cabul have been seized, while two of them have fled to Peshawer. The Ameer wishes Marwareed to give trace as to where her wealth has been deposited, while she utterly denies that she possesses any whatever. Said Jan, the chief Cabul merchant, who had fled from Cabul on the arrival of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, presented himself to the Ameer in to-day's Durbar, and implored forgiveness. The Ameer Sahib pardoned him for all his faults, and as the Ameer owed Said forty thousand rupees (the money lent to him by Said at Balkh by the sale proceeds of a *serae* at Khilm, the property of the merchant), he intimated that the money will be paid to his son in instalments of ten thousand rupees per month. It was rumoured in the Durbar to-day that Shah Murdan Khan will be sent by Ameer Shere Ally Khan to Jallalabad as Governor of that province. Dewans Dalput Roy and Hurjee Mull, of Jallalabad, were this day ordered by the Ameer to resume their offices as Kardars of that province. These men, as I stated before, had fled to Peshawer.

*16th September.*—The following appointments were made by the Ameer in to-day's Durbar. Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan to be Governor of Jallalabad, and Meer Akbor Ahmed Khan to be his Naib. Bahoo Khan, the present Governor of Jallalabad, to be the Governor of Koonair, which post he originally held. Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan to proceed to Kohi-soofaid as Governor of that place; Sirdar Ismail Khan to act as Governor of Cabul till the Turkistan expedition be over; and Meer Akbor Ahmad Khan to officiate for Fatteh Mahomed Khan at Jallalabad till the last is relieved from his military duties. Sirdars Wally Mahomed Khan, Yakoob Khan, and Fatteh Mahomed Khan to proceed to Turkistan to conduct the ensuing battle against Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan. All these arrangements having been made, rich khilats were conferred on all the Sirdars nominated to the different posts. To those present the honour was bestowed in presence of the Ameer, while for those absent the khilats with the Ameer's Moorasilahs will be conveyed to their destinations. Sirdar Ahmed Khan Meer Akbor left Cabul this evening for Jallalabad. A Moorasilah was written to-day, by order of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, to the address of Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Saeed Khan, Governor of Ghorian, on the Herat and Mushed frontier, directing him to proceed without a moment's delay to Turkistan *via* Maimanah with as many troops as could be available from Herat and its neighbourhood. Shere Ally Khan, it thus appears, intends to make an invasion on Turkistan from both the Bamian and Maimanah directions. The cause is he expects aid from the Meer of the last mentioned place.

*17th September.*—News was received at Cabul to-day to the effect that Sirdar Ghoolam Khan Alkozi, the man who was despatched by Abdool Rahman Khan with four battalions of infantry, two detachments of cavalry, and eight guns, for the assistance of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan, on occasion of the last defeat of the said Ameer at Ghiznee, has been beheaded by Sirdars Mahomed Yakoob and Fatteh Mahomed Khan. To-day a khilut was comferred on Sahib Zadah Ateekoollah Khan, the Sirdar who last winter was expelled from Cabul by the ex-Ameer. Moorasilahs were also written to-day, by order of the Ameer, to the Governors of Candahar, Garishk, and Ferah, with instructions to direct the Sirdars under them to join Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Ghorian, with all the troops available, to assist him in his invasion on Turkistan by the Maimanah route. It was previously reported at Cabul that arrangements had been entered into between His Majesty the Shah of Persia and the Ameer Shere Ally Khan, by which the former was to assist Shere Ally in the re-occupation of his lost possessions, for which favour the latter was to concede the possession of Herat to the Shah in perpetuity. All these reports have now been found for him, killed him on the spot. On receipt of the news, the Governor-General of India has tened to send a representative to the Court of Teheran, to declare that he had remained neutral in the affair. The Shah believed the statement, and allowed the matter to be compromised between the Company and the family of the deceased. All was arranged in a friendly manner, and the Indian Government undertook to pay a certain sum to the son of the Ambassador. This child was no other than Ismail Khan, the Persian who has lately died in this city; and who, for so many years, had received a pension of £1,000 a year from England."

*18th Sept.*—At the recommendation of Meerwa-iz, the Ameer Shere Ally Khan this day released the Goomahtas of Bee Bee Marwareed, taking from each of them security for one lakh of rupees. The guard however still surrounds the house of the Bee Bee, the object being to wring something or other from the old woman. To-day, by orders of the Ameer Sahib, the family of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan, stationed at Balla Hissar, was expelled from Cabul. Jooma Khan was appointed to carry all the members of the family of the said Ameer to Turkistan, and to consign them to the care of Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan. One hundred camels were supplied by the Cabul Governor for conveying the property belonging to these relatives of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan. A Moorasilah was also given to Jooma Khan, to the address of Azim Khan and his nephew, informing them that they shall never be allowed to sit quietly in Turkistan, and that the force for the occupation of Turkistan had already moved. Peace, it was stated, was only practicable if they come to Cabul and recognize Shere Ally as the Ameer of Afghanistan, agreeing, of course, to pay to the Cabul Durbar the revenue which the late Afzul Khan used to pay in times of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan. Some disagreements have arisen between Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan and Meer Said Jan, the chief Cabul merchant. In consequence, the latter has not attended the Durbar for the last two days, he being afraid of falling under the displeasure of the Ameer Sahib.

*19th September.*—A Moorasilah was written to-day to the address of Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan on the other side of Bamian, directing him not to march further for the interior of Turkistan until Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan of Ghorian has marched by the Maimanah route for Turkistan from Herat. A petition was received by the Ameer from Sultan Khan, Chief of Hazara, informing him that he had collected two thousand fighting men with eight guns at Dushti Soofaid, and asked for permission to agitate and disturb the territory of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. Shek Ally of Hazara was also with him with an equal number of troops. A reply was written to Soltan Khan prohibiting him against carrying on such measures for the present. Sirdar Shumsooden Khan, the Governor of Cabul, in times of the Ameer Azim's reign, whom Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan had put into prison on the fall of Balla Hissar fort, was expelled from Cabul to-day by orders of the Ameer Shere Ally Khan. He has been sent to the British territory under a guard of mounted soldiers via the Koram Pass. It having been reported by the Ameer's emissaries to-day that Ahmad Bux Khan, Goosmashta of Ahmed Bux Peshawaree, and Goomashtas Mirza Mahomed and Said Ahmed, were in possession of state money through Bee Bee Marwareed, the Ameer ordered three of them to be seized. After making enquiries, the Ameer ordered Rs. 60,000 to be taken from Said Ahmad, Rs. 30,000 from Ahmad Bux Khan, the Goomashta of a man of the same name at Peshawer, and Rs. 15,000 from Mirza Mahomed. The Kootwall is accordingly in pursuit of these men to realize the money. News was received here to-day from Bokhara to the effect that the Shah was exceedingly ill, and that the Wazir-i-Azim in his master's illness carried on the business of the state.

*20th September.*—Since the arrival of the Ameer Shere Ally Khan at Cabul, Atta Mahomed Khan, the vakeel of the British Government, has been introduced to him various times, and most favourably received each time. He was publicly called by the Ameer in to-day's durbar through Moonshee Bukhtiar Khan, the British Government's news-writer at Cabul, and a rich khilut was conferred on him by the Ameer Sahib through his Afsari-kar; while in conjunction with the opinion of other Sirdars of the council, the advisability of sending a vakeel to Peshawer with the Ameer's moorasilah to establish friendship on a new basis between the governments of Cabul and the British, was also discussed. It is hoped a vakeel will be despatched to Peshawer very soon, as the Amēer is really anxious to establish friendly relations with the British Government on a stronger footing. The relations of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan, who were expelled from Cabul the other day, are stationed at a distance of three kosses from the city on the Killah Quazee road with Joowa Khan. The house of Beebee Marwareed is still surrounded by the Ameer's sepoys.

*21st September.*—By orders of the Ameer purwanahs were written this day to the address of the Khyber Chiefs and the Khans of the Jallalabad hills, ordering them to present themselves at Cabul to pay their respects to the Cabul Ameer, where at the same time a settlement of their stipends and allowances will be effected. It is thought by the Ameer Sahib that in order to secure safety on the frontier, the allowances of all the Khans and Chiefs of Kohistan, which used to be given by the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, should be restored to them in perpetuity. All the Barakzee, Cabulee, and Candaharee Sirdars this day assembled in the house of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan to offer their congratulations to him on the occasion of his marriage, which took place at Herat some time ago. The Sirdar has married the daughter of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, an honour conferred upon him for his fidelity to the cause of the Ameer Sahib. It was reported at Cabul to-day that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan's troops had reached the vicinity of Dushti Soofaid. Nothing is, however, accurately known with regard to the movements of this Sirdar. On the one side the Cabul Ameer has blockaded the Turkistan passage by prohibiting kafilahs from Cabul to proceed to Balkh. On the other hand, Abdool Rahman Khan does not permit the caravans to cross Bamian. The inconvenience caused to merchants and tradesmen by the shutting up of the Bokhara and Turkistan passages is great.

## THE BRAHMINS AND THE PEOPLE.

(*Guzerat Mitra, Oct.* 4.)

Soon after the heavy rains which fell on the Janmaushty day, a water brook happened to be espied by some Brahmins, a koss off the village of Kuthlal, in the Kaira Zillah. Verily, this could be turned by them into a source of great wealth; and a report was sent abroad that *Gungaji* had appeared at the above place! Hence thousands of the orthodox people eagerly hastened there to pay their devotions to and bathe themselves in the sacred channel. Lest it might be filled in by the continuous rush to it of thousands, and so suspend the flow of money gained by the lucky discoverers, every care is taken to protect the sides of the much revered channel. Two Koly women happened to come with two children, male and female, respectively laid in baskets, which the mothers carried on their heads, and laid aside on going to perform ablution in their beloved *Gungaji*. The woman having the girl returned earlier, and desirous of having a son, speedily walked away with the basket containing the other woman's boy thus causing her mortal disappointment, instead of some happiness which she expected by her anxious pilgrimage. Eventually, however, searching in vain for her dear son, she felt what now became to her the cursed spot, content with the girl found in exchange. This is but one of the several queer incidents connected with this rich and amusing outburst of the superstitious zeal of our good and simple people.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### THE TOWN DUTIES BILL.

A MEETING of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations, was held at Poona, on Monday, under the presidency of H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. The reports of the Select Committees on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill and on the City Surveys and Amendment of Bombay Survey and Settlement Act Bill, were presented. The "Bill to repeal sec. 3 of Act XXI. of 1852, and to remove doubts as to what powers and duties of a Collector may be legally exercised and performed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector," was read a first, second, and third time, and passed. On Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's motion for the second reading of the Bill for the levy of Town dues, a very lengthened debate took place. On a division, the Bill was read a second time, and the further consideration of the measure was postponed until the next meeting of the Council. The Bill to amend the law relating to public ferries in the Presidency of Bombay, was read a third time, and passed.

## MEMORIAL BY THE AGENTS OF THE P. AND O. Co., THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, AND THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY, AGAINST THE PROPOSED TRANSIT DUES.

THE following important memorial will be read with interest:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—We, the undersigned representatives of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, having understood that a proposal is being brought forward to introduce "Transit Duties" into the Bill for the re-imposition of Town Duties in Bombay, now under the consideration of the Legislative Council, beg with all deference briefly to represent to your Excellency our opinion thereon, and also to express our hope that no such proposal will meet with the support of your Excellency in Council.

2. We would deem the proposition to restore the Town Duties which were abolished three years ago, as a measure in itself of doubtful policy, but at the same time if, as far as can be ascertained, the feeling of a large section of the community is in favour of them, and seeing that the mode of taxation is one to which the people of this country are perhaps not unaccustomed, we would not desire to go the length of opposing them, provided they were limited to articles (luxuries of course having the preference) consumed in the island, or, in other words, that the duties were borne by the people for the benefit of whose city, for the improvement of whose streets and roads, for the drainage of whose island, they were expended.

3. We hold that it is for the true interest of India that its trade should be harassed as little as possible by transit duties, and that legislation and negotiation should be directed (as in the convention recently concluded between the Government of India and the Rajpootana States for the abandonment of transit duties along the route to be traversed by the projected railway) to the abolition of such duties wherever practicable throughout the country. In cases where they are retained, we submit they should constitute an imperial, rather than a local source of revenue.

4. In Bombay, the chief commercial port of India, and a point at which it is especially desirable that the utmost freedom in transactions of trade should exist, it appears to us peculiarly inexpedient that a system of transit dues for local objects should now be established. If such dues existed, their early repeal would be a question worthy of consideration; but inasmuch as they are not in existence, their imposition in the present age seems to us a measure about the rejection of which there should be no hesitation.

5. We feel that it is almost superfluous for us to remind your Excellency, as an English statesman, that the initiation of a system of transit duties on trade for local objects, would be entirely contrary to the spirit which has of late years distinguished the commercial legislation of the British Empire,—the principles of which legislation are, we respectfully contend, no less applicable to the foreign trade of India than to that of England.—We have the honour to be, Right Hon'ble Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed)
Supt., Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.
WALTER KNOX,
Act. Agent, G. I. P. Railway Co.
CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1868.

## OCTROI DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is reiteration of a statement always conclusive evidence of its truth? I ask this question because of the repeated attempts made by your daily contemporary to bring the public mind under the influence of the assertion that "the whole burden of Municipal taxation has hitherto rested upon 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants," and that these 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants are the "house and land owners" of Bombay.

Assuming the population of Bombay to be 800,000, and assuming also that the Municipal burden has rested upon 40,000 inhabitants, is it possible that 760,000 inhabitants have borne no part of this burden? Your contemporary desires to cast the principles of political economy aside while helping Mr. Munguldass to pass his Town Duties Bill, and all because the people of Bombay are not adapted for being dealt with according to those principles. A new description of political economy is demanded; a system without principles, which shall give satisfaction more by reason of its simplicity than its justice or benignity. Very good! Let us have this new system without a system and without principles, if this be the humour of some people, but in the name of honesty let us have a fair statement of existing facts upon which the new economy is to be built up. I ask again, is it true that 760,000 inhabitants of Bombay bear no part of the Municipal burden? Is it true that 40,000 inhabitants bear the whole burden?

I have some remembrance of the promulgation of this very doctrine that 40,000 inhabitants have borne the whole Municipal burden, and that the masses are not reached by the present system of taxation, and I think it was the Municipal Commissioner who first startled the public with this assurance. And the public apparently believed it. Your contemporary is therefore handling a second-hand weapon which he regards as one that will render him invincible if used with proper skill. Nobody is taxed in Bombay except 40,000 inhabitants; the remaining 760,000 go free: let us reach the masses and compel them to contribute "six annas per head per annum" for

1. "A plentiful supply of water"
2. "Effective drainage,"
3. "Filling up the flats."

These are the second-hand facts of the Municipal Commissioner strongly brought out by your contemporary, and upon them it is proposed to raise six annas per head of population, by a tax upon the essentials of the life of the poor.

If your contemporary was alluding to a poll-tax, I could understand the value of his adopted figures regarding the present burden of Municipal taxation. It may even be true that the Commissioner has only 40,000 names entered in his registers for purposes of taxation. But does this way of putting the case truthfully represent what is intended to be conveyed when it is asserted that the entire Municipal burden is sustained only by 40,000 inhabitants, leaving it to be inferred that 760,000 inhabitants contribute nothing to the Municipal treasury? So barefaced is this fallacy that I will not attempt to judge the readers of your journal so poorly as to suppose them to require any proof of it. The Municipal Commissioner was permitted to indulge himself in the fallacy when nobody supposed it would be mischievously or dishonestly applied; but now that it is thrust forward as sound argument under the new political economy which is to be manufactured as required, and to be dependent upon no known system, and made the basis of new taxation, it is time to explode it, and to call it an impudent assertion which if reiterated a thousand times will not become transformed into a fair, honest, and truthful statement.

Suppose a man to be entered in the Municipal Commissioner's books as a rate-payer, and that man to have a wife and half a dozen children. Does the wife bear no part of the Municipal burden, the children none? One name is entered, one individual pays, but does that name and that individual count as one in the new philosophy? The people of Bombay must be "noodles" if they rest satisfied with the convenient and elastic theory of local taxation that is now being promulgated by your contemporary and jokingly called "exceptional." The city of Bombay would be able to build a fleet of iron-clads to lick all creation if this theory is to be established.

Why "six annas per head per annum upon the population," and why not sixty annas if an "exception" should be thought to arise? Every deviation from rule is an exception; the misfortune of Bombay is that, by the new doctrine, the city is quite beyond the reach of rule for purposes of local taxation. Could the force of humbug further go?

Z.

6th October.

## BOMBAY.

THE Police chowkey near Mr. Mungaldass' Market is to be removed to near the new Cloth Bazar.

MR. GEORGE TERRY assumed charge of his office as Curator of the Government Central Museum on Friday, the 3rd inst.

MR. MANECKLALL VENILALL, Mamletdar of Broach, has been appointed Assistant to Captain Lloyd, Superintendent of the Rajcote and Limree states.

YESTERDAY morning a fire broke out at Breach Candy, in the house of one Dyal Balkrishna, but by the exertions of the police it was soon put out.

MR. ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA has forwarded six hundred bags of rice to Ahmedabad for the relief of those who have suffered from the recent heavy floods.

WE learn that some of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country are coming down to Bombay to see the approaching Dewallee illuminations.

WE understand that the Government of India have sanctioned the revision of the Military Department, Secretariate, as proposed by the revising officer of civil establishments.

THE execution of Imam Khan, sentenced to death for the murder of a havildar at the Residency of Bushire, will take place this morning between seven and eight o'clock.

ON Saturday the height of water in Vehar Lake was 57 ft. 2 in., being 5 inches lower than on the corresponding week last year. The total fall of rain at the lake has been 69 ft. 9 in., at same date last year the fall had been 76 ft. 9 in.

MR. NANA MOROJEE yesterday fined one Abba Meya Hossein, a shop-keeper, in the sum of fifty rupees for driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, thereby injuring Ameena, woman. Ten rupees out of the fine were awarded to the complainant.

A HINT might be taken by those interested, from a remark by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court yesterday. On being referred to written statement in a suit, his Lordship remarked that written statements seldom contained the defence to suits, and that he had now ceased reading them, regarding it as quite an unnecessary task.

ON Monday last a warrant was issued against a Malabaree named Sulliman Verira, a servant in the employ of Mr. Walter Paris, Architect to Government, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, &c. The man was apprehended and yesterday placed before Mr. Connon, but there being no sufficient evidence against him he was discharged.

THE following ships, the first two the property of the Iron Ship Company of Bombay, and the last two, regular traders to this port, have lately been sold at Liverpool:—"Hydrabad" (iron), 1,339 tons, £17,800; "Kandeish" (iron), 1,004 tons, £12,300; "Astarte," 1,574 tons, (Colonial built), £9,000; "Flying Foam," 1,327 tons, (Colonial built), £7,000; "Lady Bellew," 683 tons, 7 A 1 from 1868, at £8-0-0 per ton.

AN ordinary meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday last. The following gentlemen attended:—Dr. Arnott, C.B., (Principal Inspector General, Medical Department) President; Members—Drs. Mills, Partridge, De Cunha, Mackenzie, Jayaker, Niven, Doolittle, Joynt, Pinkerton, Bell, Grey, Eccles; and Sylvester, Secretary. Dr. Mackenzie brought forward a case of hepatic abscess under treatment of Mr. Blaney. The Secretary read two cases from the practice of Dr. Ffolliot in Scinde.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper appeared before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould on behalf of Ragoonath Nana Josey and sued Raghoonath Ragoba for Rs. 1,736, which was due on a bond. The defendant was present, and admitted the debt, but asked for time. Mr. Cooper stated that the amount had originally been payable by instalments, but that all the instalments had been due from 15th November 1866. His client was inclined to treat the defendant leniently, and would still allow him time to pay. His Lordship decreed in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

THE ASIATIC BANK CALL.—At the High Court yesterday the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould gave decrees in favour of the Asiatic Bank against the following contributories of that Bank for the amounts due by them in respect of the late call of £10 per share:—Jadowjee Ramjee, for Rs. 5,500, due on fifty-five new shares; Heerachund Canjee, for Rs. 1,300; Tulluckchund Heerachund, for Rs. 1,300; and Lilladhur Cursonjee, for Rs. 1,200 each. Tulluckchund Heerachund appeared in Court, and stated that he had filed his schedule on Monday; and a decree was granted with an order that further proceedings should be suspended till further orders of the Court. Mr. Taylor appeared for the Bank in the first three cases, and Mr. Branson in the latter two.

ON Wednesday last an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company' was held in the Company's offices, when it was proposed that Messrs. J. L. Scott and Hormusjee Cursetjee should be appointed liquidators of the Company. As an amendment to this, it was proposed that Messrs. John Dixon and J. L. Scott should be appointed, and poll was demanded, for which purpose the meeting was adjourned till yesterday. At the meeting held yesterday a new proposition was brought forward, proposed by Mr. John Dunbar and seconded by Mr. H. Forman, viz.—"That Messrs. J. Dix on and Thomas Lidbitter be appointed liquidators, at a remuneration of 2½ per cent on the assets realised." This of course took the meeting by surprise, and the shareholders generally expressed their dissatisfaction. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee questioned whether such a proposition could be made, inasmuch as according to the advertisement the business of the meeting was merely to take a poll. Mr. J. A. Shepherd, in reply, said that Mr. Rimington had been consulted upon the matter, and his opinion was that at an adjourned meeting any business that was in course of transaction at the previous meeting could be carried on, and that when a meeting was held for the appointment of liquidators any shareholder might at the adjourned meeting propose whoever he chose. Dr. Cowasjee and Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Jassawalla, with other shareholders contended that, inasmuch as the meeting had been called for the special purpose of taking poll between the two propositions made at the last meeting no new proposition could be brought forward. The shareholders, however, were told that it was quite legal to make a new proposal, which was supported by Mr. Langley, solicitor. A great deal of noisy discussion followed, the Chairman and Mr. Langley maintaining the legality of the course pursued, and Dr. Cowasjee contending that inasmuch as the meeting had been convened, according to advertisement for a special purpose, for which the last meeting had been adjourned, it was not competent for them to take anything further into consideration. Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee, who had proposed at the last meeting that Messrs. J. Dixon and J. L. Scott should be liquidators, here said that as there seemed to be great difficulty he would withdraw his proposal. The Chairman then put the new motion to the meeting, when only four or five votes were given in favour of it. The Chairman then said that as a poll had been demanded with reference to the last proposal the meeting would now proceed to poll. Several shareholders objected to the poll being taken at the meeting, and urged that as in the previous case, there should be an adjournment. The Chairman said

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

THURSDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD COUCH, CHIEF JUSTICE, AND THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

*Lakshmibai widow vs. Ganput Moroba and others.*

THE Chief Justice gave the following judgment in this case :—

In this case, two brothers, Vasodeo Vishvanath and Madhavjee Vishvanath, on the 20th November 1823, made a partition by deed of all the property, moveable and immoveable, which had come to them from their father Vishvanath Vittoo. At the time of the execution of the deed of partition, Madhavjee was without male issue, and Vasodeo had five sons, all then infants, viz. Vithoba, Vishvanath, Ramchandra, Moroba, and Lakshuman. Vishvanath, about the time of the execution of the partition deed, was adopted by Madhavjee, and on his death inherited, and has ever since enjoyed, Madhavjee's share. Ramchandra died intestate, and without issue, in his father's lifetime, leaving a widow. Moroba also died in his father's lifetime intestate, but leaving a widow Anpurnabai, and four sons, Krishnanath, Vinayak, Ganput, and Narayan. Krishnanath and Narayan have since died, the former leaving the plaintiff, Lakshmabai, his widow, and the latter the defendant Satyabhamabai his widow. On the 23rd of December 1850 Vasodeo Vishvanath died, having on the 14th of November 1850 made a will in the English language, by which, after making various bequests to different members of his family, and constituting his widow Lakshmibai, the elder, (who is still living) executrix and manager of all his estate for her life, he disposed of the residue as follows :—"And on the death of my said wife I give, devise, and bequeath all the said rest, residue, and remainder of my property, estate, and effects, real and personal, in the manner following ; that is to say, one clear third part or share thereof, to my son Vithoba Wassoodewjee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns ; another clear third part or share thereof to my son, Luxumon Wassoodewjee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns ; and the remaining clear third part or share thereof to my grandsons, the sons of my late son Moroba Wassoodewjee, deceased, Crustnath, Venaek, Ganput, and Narrayen, their and each of their respective heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, share and share alike." By the law of the Mitakshara, the sons of Vasodeo Vishvanath had, at the time of the partition, a vested interest in the property, which was the subject of it, and it was competent to any of them to have disputed the validity of this will. Mit. Chap. 1, Sec. 2, para. 6, Sec. 3, paras. 5, 9, 10, 11, Nagalinga Mudali and Sabbiramaniya Mudali, and Madras H. C. R. 77, Konth Narain Singh *vs.* Premlal Paurey, 3 Calc. W. R. 102. In the view we take of this case it is not necessary to determine whether the will was a valid one. It is sufficient that its validity might fairly have been questioned, but as the learned Judge in the Division Court has held it to be valid, and the question has been argued at great length before us, we think it right to state our opinion that it was not a valid will. "Partition (vibhaga) is the adjustment of divers rights regarding the whole, by distributing them on particular portions of the aggregate." Mitakshara Chap. 1 Sec. 1, para. 4 ; and we do not see any principle upon which it can be held that Vasodeo Vishvanath acquired by the partition a greater dominion, as against his sons, over the shares which he took under it than he previously had over the whole of the property. It was still property which had descended to him from his father. The adjustment of the rights over it cannot be held to amount to a new acquisition by the brothers. It does not appear to us to follow from the decision of the Privy Council in the Rajah of Shivagunga's case, quoted in the judgment of the Division Court, that "the divided shares go in the general course of descent of separate property," that there is the same power of alienation by gift or disposal by will as in the case of separate property. In the case before Mr. Justice Westropp, also quoted, the person disputing the will was a remote kinsman, and the opinion that there is in all cases the same power of disposition over property obtained on partition as over self-acquired property, must be considered as extra-judicial ; we cannot give the same effect to it as we should if it were an express decision upon the point in dispute in that case, though when this question has to be determined, it must receive all the consideration which the learning and experience of the learned Judge entitles it to. The opinion we now express is likewise extra-judicial, and we only give it in order that we may not be supposed from our silence to concur in this part of the judgment of the Division Court. The validity of the will being then at least liable to be questioned, on the 10th of November 1854, articles of agreement were made between Lakshmibai, the widow of Vasodeo, Vithoba, Lakshumon, and Anpurnabai, the widow of Moroba, and as the guardian according to Hindoo law, of his sons, Krishnanath Venayek, Gunput, and Narayan, who were therein stated to be all infants under the age of 21 years. By these after reciting that Vasodeo Vishvanath duly made his will, and after giving certain legacies, and bequests therein specifically mentioned, gave and bequeathed the remainder of his property to his sons and grandsons in the shares therein specifically mentioned, and declared that the said grandsons should be considered of age, and have possession of the property so bequeathed to them on their attaining the age of 21 years, and that Lakshmibai had duly proved the will in the Supreme Court at Bombay, and had paid all the legacies, it is recited as follows :—"And whereas the parties hereto so entitled to the said property of the said Wassoodew Viswanathjee, deceased, as aforesaid, being desirous of effecting a partition and division among them of the same, some disputes have arisen as to the manner in which the same should be divided, and which, in consequence, more especially of the infancy of the said Crustnath Moroba, Venayek Moroba, Gunput Moroba, and Narayen Moroba, it is difficult to settle amongst themselves." It is then agreed to refer all the said matters in difference, with reference to the division of the property of Vasodeo Vishvanath to the arbitration of Mr. Rimington and three native gentlemen, it being stated that Mr Rimington was appointed arbitrator on behalf more particularly of the grandsons. On the 17th of May 1855 the arbitrators made their award, and possession was taken of the shares awarded accordingly. On the 10th of July 1856 a suit was instituted on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court, in which Gunput Moroba and Narayen Moraba, therein stated to be Hindoo infants under the age of 16 years, by Viswanath Madhowjee their next friend, and Venayek Moroba were plaintiffs, and Crustnath Moroba and Sonabai, widow of Sudasew Ragoonathjee, the sister of the plaintiffs, and Crustnath were defendants. The bill stated the will of Vasodeo Vishvanath, his death, and that Lukshmibai his widow proved the will and paid the debts and legacies, and that the family continued for some time after his death to live together as an undivided Hindu family, in food, religion, and estate, under the management of the executrix, Lukshmibhai, until the award. It then stated the reference, and set out the award so far as it related to the share of the grandsons, and stated the death of Anpurnabai in June 1855, and after stating that it was not for the benefit of the infant plaintiffs, nor the wish of the plaintiff Venayek Moroba, that any immediate partition should be made of the immoveable property, it prayed that an immediate partition might be made of the moveable property, and that Krishnanath Moroba might be ordered to account annually for the share of the infant plaintiffs of the immoveable property. What follows it is stated in the judgment of the Division Court, and need not be repeated here ; but there is one material fact which does not appear to be noticed. By a deed dated the 11th of January 1866, a piece of land, with a bungalow upon it, at Breach Candy, which formed part of the share allotted to Vithoba Vasodeo, was conveyed by him to Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who had purchased it. The present plaintiffs, who had then attained their majority, joined in this conveyance, and in it are recited the will and probate of it, the reference to arbitration and the award. Now, upon these facts we are of opinion that there is evidence of a family arrangement, to give effect to the will, which the court ought to uphold. The plaintiffs, if not bound by the reference to arbitration, and the equity suit, have, since they attained their majority, adopted and confirmed the act of their mother and guardian. In order to constitute a binding family arrangement, it is not necessary that there should be any formal contract between the parties, and if sufficient motive for the arrangement is proved, the Court will not consider the quantum of consideration. Williams vs. Williams. Law R. 2 Chanc. Appeals 294. The fact that by their agreement, the parties have avoided the necessity of legal proceedings, is a sufficient consideration to support it. Partridge vs. Smith. 9 Jurist. N. S. 742, Naylor vs. Winch, 1 S. and S. 565. From the time of the death of Vasodeo Vishvanath until the dispute between the present plaintiff and defendants arose, the validity of the will does not appear to have been ever questioned. The Court must, therefore, consider the will as a valid one, and we are of opinion that the language of the testator clearly shows an intention that the grandsons should take the one-third between them in severalty and as members of a divided family, and that the will must be so construed. The words "share and share alike" are not to our minds the only words which show that intention ; and the argument for the plaintiff in the Division Court that those words must be construed as creating a tenancy in common with all the incidents annexed to it by English law, appears to have gone further than was necessary. Such being the nature of the estate, that which the grandsons, took under the will, it follows, although there has been no division of the third share awarded to the grandson by metes and bounds, that, upon the death of Krishnanath without male issue, his widow, the plaintiff, became entitled to his share for such an estate as a widow has by Hindu law in the property of her husband so dying, and not being a member of an undivided family. It is difficult to find a term by which this estate can be accurately defined. In the decree it is called an estate for her life ; but we think it will be better to substitute for the words "to an estate for her life," the words "during her life to a widow's estate."

The decree passed by the Division Court, after declaring the plaintiff entitled to an estate for her life, according to Hindu law, proceeds, "with remainder to those who at her decease, may be the heir of her said deceased husband ;" and an application was made to the learned Judge to alter the minutes, on the ground that Lukshmibai claimed as heir not only to her husband, but also to her daughter, Deouvarbai, who died after her husband's death childless and unmarried. This was refused, and the plaintiff has appealed against the decree, on the ground that the plaintiff, as the heir of her daughter, has become absolutely entitled to the property. In support of this the case of Jamiyatram *vs.* Bai Jumna, 2 Bombay H. C. R. 10, has been cited, in which it was held on the Appellate Side of this Court, that "when as separated Hindu dies, leaving landed property and no sons or son's sons, his widow, on his death, takes for her life ; and the daughters, on his death, subject to the widow's life estate, take an estate in remainder, vested immediately in interest, but not coming into the possession of themselves or their sons, as the case may be until after the death of the widow." The law thus laid down is opposed to a long current of authorities, of which one of the earliest is the judgment of Chief Justice East in Cassinath Bysack *vs.* Hurroosoondry Dossee, 2 Morl. Dig. 198-210 ; and recent ones are Katama Natchiar *vs.* The Rajah of Shivagunga, 9 Moore, I. A. 539-604, Massumat Boobun Moyee Dibia *vs.* Ram Kishore Acharj Chowdhry, 10 Moore, I. A. 279-311, and Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty *vs.* Issur Chunder Chuckerbutty, 9 Calc. W. R., 505-508, per Peacock C.J. The declaration in the decree that the remainder is to those who at the decease of the plaintiff may be the heir of her deceased husband is in accordance with these authorities ; and the learned Judge, who was himself one of the Judges by whom the case of Jamiyatram vs. Bai Jumna was decided, having refused to alter the minutes, we think we cannot treat that case as an authority binding us to alter his decree, opposed as the decision is to such high authorities, and not ourselves concurring in it, we do not feel bound to apply it in this case. The decree appealed from ought, in our opinion, to be amended in the manner we have mentioned, and in other respects be confirmed ; and as each of the appellants has failed in his or her appeal, we think each should bear his or her own costs.

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Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

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which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom ; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs HENRY COPE & Co., and others in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,000 Rs. each ; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Biswolee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs. ; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in superession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 44 yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs. : it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Pulkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves ; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pagrees, riding habits, &c. ; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pagrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kamaburbunds, Silk or pusham, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st Octobe 1867.

## P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most caretul superintendence of MR. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* CUTTER.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay ; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia Shag Tobacco. | | Havana Tobacco. | |
| " Bird's-eye " | | Persian " | |
| " Cut Cavendish | | Latakish " | |
| " Returns Tobacco | | Oronoko " | |
| York River | " | Imperial " | |
| Carolina Rose. | | Smoking Mixture. | |
| Golden Gem. | | Jewel of Ophir. | |

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chiblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in existence for the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, POONAH.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

OF THE CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY IS TIMED And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES and DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

And Gainer of PRIZE MEDALS at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous FINE-ART, RACING CUPS, &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

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| CHURCH, | | LEVER, |
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Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

| GOLD CASES. | | | | SILVER CASES. | | | |
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